

HUNTING FOR BROWN.

A WARRANT ISSUED FOR M'LEANS' MAN.

The United States authorities want Fred S. Brown, author of the Disfranchisement Letters from Brown and Blackwater, a Postoffice for West End-Other Interesting Items.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—[Special.]—Last night a warrant for Fred S. Brown was received by the marshal of the District of Columbia. Brown is the man who wrote the infamous letters for the Cincinnati Enquirer from Atlanta, Macon and other southern cities eighteen months ago. The warrant is based on an indictment found by the grand jury of the United States district court at Macon and is for the offense of sending obscene matter through the mails. Today bailiffs have searched Washington up and down for Brown, but could find no trace of him. He was here in February in the interest of the Enquirer and is still connected with its home staff. John McLean's reputation of Brown's dirty work in the south was the purest bluff, for as soon as Brown returned to Cincinnati McLean increased his salary and gave him a better place than he had ever had before. A warrant for Brown sent to Cincinnati might find him.

THE MORRISON RESOLUTION.

The debate on Mr. Morrison's resolution as to the disposition of the treasury surplus, which was hoped to close today, is liable to continue for several days yet. The speeches made today show that the question of the currency and the tariff are to be dragged into the discussion, and there are scores of statements which are loaded with speeches on this pregnant resolution.

A POSTOFFICE FOR WEST END.

Congressman Hammond, has a postoffice established at Richardson & Sharpe's store, Rockdale county, and has obtained the consent of the postoffice department for a postoffice at West End. This office will be established just as soon as arrangements can be made for the transportation of the mails from the distributing office at Atlanta.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

Congressman Blount today received a letter from Supervising Architect Bell informing him that work on the public building at Macon would soon be begun and the building would be completed by October, 1888.

F. H. B.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Ohio Editors' Resolutions—Rivers and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The chair laid before the senate resolutions of the convention of the republican editors of Ohio urging an investigation of the charges as to the election of Senator Payne and two other memorials on the same subject. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Hampton introduced the bill for the relief of the state of Georgia, and offered a substitute for it, and addressed the senate thereon. The substitute directs that every state, territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the direct tax of August, 1861, with such additional credits as they are entitled to have in consequence of having paid any portion thereof.

Section 3362 of the revised statutes, it is provided that no person shall be allowed to export or import tobacco, cigars, or snuff, except under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe. Further, that no person shall export or import tobacco, cigars, or snuff, except under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

Section 3363 is added to read as follows: No person shall export or import tobacco, cigars, or snuff, except under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

Section 3364 is added to read as follows: No person shall export or import tobacco, cigars, or snuff, except under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

Section 3365 is added to read as follows: No person shall export or import tobacco, cigars, or snuff, except under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

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Section 3381 is added to read as follows: No person shall export or import tobacco, cigars, or snuff, except under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

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H<sub>2</sub> care Constitution.







## STARVING CONVICTS.

MUTINY IN THE CAMP AT COLE CITY.

The Desperate Criminals at the Dade Coal Mine Refuse to Work—They Confine Themselves in a Building—Great Excitement.

Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Colonel John R. Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, received a telegram from Cole City stating that part of the convicts at the Dade coal mines had mutinied. He at once despatched the governor, and was directed by him to proceed to Cole City by the first train, and, if possible, to quell the mutiny. For prudential reasons the governor withheld from the press all information of the matter.

Colonel Towers reached Cole City yesterday morning. He found that one hundred and twenty convicts, employed at the cokeovens, had refused to work, and that they had shut themselves in the building occupied by them at night. After a careful

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION, he sent the governor the following telegram: COLE CITY, Ga., July 13, 1886.—To Governor H. D. McDaniel, Atlanta: Convicts in rebellion. About one hundred and twenty refuse to come out of building. Fear will have to shoot three or four before they surrender. No chance for them to get out. Say they will die before they come out.

JOHN R. TOWERS.

The governor decided that it was necessary to delay in providing assistance for Colonel Towers, in case it should be needed, and instructed Adjutant General John A. Stephens to issue an order to the Gate City Guard to be ready to go to that place by special train at three o'clock.

Colonel Stephens donned his uniform and sought an officer of the company. He found that the only commissioned officer that had not resigned

WAS OUT OF THE CITY, and he therefore placed the governor's order in the hands of the orderly sergeant. That officer directed summonses to be issued to the members of the company, requiring them to assemble at their armory upon a signal from the fire alarm bell, prepared to go to Cole City.

In the meantime, Colonel Stephens reported to the governor, who appointed Captain Harry Jackson to take the command of the Gate City Guard. Captain J. F. Burke was also directed to proceed with the company to Cole City.

The governor then sent the following telegram to Colonel Towers:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13, 1886.—To John R. Towers, Principal Keeper Penitentiary, Cole City: Make guard strong enough to protect life and property and prevent escapes. Withhold all supplies, and use all means to reduce the convicts to submission. Gate City Guard under orders to start at three o'clock, p. m., by special, unless you advise otherwise. Meantime, wire me particulars of trouble and present situation.

HENRY D. MCDANIEL.

While this telegram was on its way to the Atlanta office, the situation from Colonel Towers was on its way to the governor. It was as follows:

COLE CITY, Ga., July 13, 1886.—To Governor H. D. McDaniel, Atlanta: By two ways to settle this mutiny—one to kill four or five leaders, or to starve them out. Which is the best? Have talked tonight, but no effect. They tell me to shoot, as they will never surrender.

JOHN R. TOWERS.

To this the governor replied:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13, 1886.—To John R. Towers, Principal Keeper Penitentiary, Cole City: Your second telegram received after mine had been forwarded. Expect reply from you to mine soon as possible.

HENRY D. MCDANIEL.

At 1 o'clock the following telegram was received from Colonel Towers:

COLE CITY, Ga., July 13, 1886.—To Governor H. D. McDaniel, Atlanta: We can hold the convicts. Don't send Gate City Guard. Situation unchanged. No danger of escape. Will follow your directions and starve them out.

JOHN R. TOWERS.

AFTER READING THIS TELEGRAM the governor decided to countermand the order to the Gate City Guard, but the company was requested to hold itself in readiness to depart for Cole City at any moment, should the presence there be necessary. He then sent the following telegram:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13, 1886.—To Colonel J. R. Towers, Principal Keeper Penitentiary, Cole City: I am sure in your last telegram that you have been sufficient to hold convicts. I have countermanded order sending Gate City Guard to Cole City. Keep me fully advised.

HENRY D. MCDANIEL.

Notwithstanding the governor's repeated orders to Colonel Towers to be advised of the particulars of the mutiny, nothing more was heard. It was impossible to obtain information from any other sources at Cole City, but THE CONSTITUTION has sent a staff correspondent to the scene.

When the order to the Gate City Guard was countermanded, the members

DISPERSED TO THEIR HOMES.

The supposed need of troops at Cole City developed some interesting facts concerning the military force of the state. The governor, desiring to send an artillery company there, decided to send an artillery company there, but he believed that the sight of the big guns would intimidate the convicts into submission. Colonel Stephens reported that there were two cannons at Rome, and the governor determined to order out the artillery company from that city. He quickly changed his mind, however, when he discovered that the commander, Captain M. M. Pepper, was out of commission, the company having disbanded. Inquiries revealed that there was no artillery company north of Albany, and that there were but two such organizations in the entire state.

Another interesting fact developed was that the Gate City Guard was the only infantry company in the state that was provided with cartridges.

FIFTY MEMBERS of the company were ready to leave for Cole City when the notice that the order had been countermanded was received. Captain Jackson said last night that by the hour fixed for the departure of the special train, he would have had at least seventy-five men armed and equipped ready to depart with it. The special was gotten ready immediately after the receipt of Colonel Towers's first telegram.

It remained in the yard of the Western and Atlantic railroad until the order to the Gate City Guard was countermanded. The countermand caused disappointment to the convicts, and engineer and train men, as well as to the gallant members of the Gate City Guard. They all wanted to exhibit their valor.

DADE COUNTY is in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. To reach Cole City it is necessary to go to Chattanooga, and thence down the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad to Shell Mound.

From Shell Mound there is a branch road to Cole City, twenty miles long. If the Gate City Guard had gone to the scene of the mutiny, it would have been necessary for the governor to obtain the consent of the governor of Tennessee to allow the company to enter that state.

There are nearly five hundred convicts at Cole City, all of them in long terms. Penitentiary camp No. 1, which is owned by Senator Joseph E. Brown, or the Dade County Coal mine company, contains three hundred of the most desperate convicts. The convicts necessary to swell the number to nearly five hundred are from camps Nos. 2 and 3.

THE COKE OVENS CONVICTS, about one hundred and twenty in number, are confined, when not at work, in a building

situated between the railroad and a small creek, very close to both. It is one story high and about one hundred feet long. It is built of heavy logs, coiled and staked with several inches thick. The windows are closed with heavy iron bars. The building rests upon stone pillars six feet high, so that a man may walk under it with ease. The entire structure is surrounded by a stockade of heavy logs sixteen feet high, the entrance to which is immediately opposite the door of the former. On the inside of the stockade, near the top, is a platform which extends the entire distance around. It is upon this platform that

THE GUARDS FACE TO AND FRO.

Colonel J. W. Renfroe, who is well acquainted with Cole City and its surroundings, was asked by a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday afternoon if he thought it possible for the mutineers to escape.

"No," he replied, "I do not. The number of guards on duty at Cole City is about twenty. They are armed with double barrel, breech loading shotguns, which are always loaded with buckshot. Besides the shotguns the guards are provided with navy revolvers. The platform on the inside of the stockade is so high that if the mutineers should come out of the building and attempt to escape, they could not reach the guards. The latter could shoot the former at will."

"But suppose the mutineers should succeed in forcing open the door at the entrance to the stockade?"

"Even if they should accomplish THAT IMPROBABLE UNDERTAKING, they would still have few chances of escape. A dozen men armed with shotguns and many revolvers could stand at the entrance and mow down the mutineers like grass."

"In an emergency such as that which now exists it is possible to increase the number of the guards?"

"Oh, yes; the number could be increased to one hundred in a very short time. Free laborers as well as convicts are employed in the mine, and the former could be depended upon to aid the guards. Besides, aid from the country could be easily and quickly obtained."

"When the convicts are marched into the building, are they chained together?"

"Yes, they are fastened to what is called a squad chain. This, however, they might break. It would not be so easy for them to break their shackles."

Colonel Renfroe said that Captain W. O. Reese is

IN CHARGE OF THE CONVICTS, aided by Captain Robert Kilpatrick. Both these men are noted for their courage and coolness. They have had long experience with convicts, and fully understand how to manage them. Colonel Towers is himself a man of courage and coolness, and there is no reason to doubt that the three together will soon subdue the mutineers.

Colonel Renfroe said that most of the convicts at work upon the coke ovens are negroes. About one in ten are white men. They are regarded as the most desperate wretches in the mine, and have frequently given trouble before, but always on a small scale.

THE EXCITEMENT IN ATLANTA. When the news of the mutiny was made known the excitement was intense. To most people it was made known by the officer who summoned the members of the Gate City Guard. Accounts of the mutiny were so meagre that many believed it to be a terrible riot and a place, and information concerning it was purposely withheld. Toward night, the true story, as far as it had been learned by the governor, became known, and the excitement subsided.

Many telegrams were received in Atlanta from neighboring cities, requesting definite information about the mutiny. These were, of course, unsatisfactorily answered.

THE NEGROES were greatly interested in the news of the mutiny, and eagerly discussed it among themselves.

EXPORTS OF COTTON. Report of the Bureau of Statistics for the Month of June.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the exports of cotton from the United States during the month of June, 1886, and during the ten months ended June 30th, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year were as follows:

Cotton Districts.	Bales.	Pounds.	Amount.
New York, N. Y.	89,064	37,720,947	\$3,775,822
Massachusetts	23,427	11,460,178	1,339,960
Philadelphia	5,354	2,648,431	251,691
Baltimore	8,155,801	835,875	835,875
New Orleans	70,610	33,368,294	3,183,876
Charleston, S. C.	5,844	2,669,890	238,265
Pasadena	113	5,750	575
Galveston, Tex.	1,298	590,469	57,322
Huron, Mich.	1,147	548,894	51,670
Mobile, Ala.	2,083	1,489,284	136,291
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	16,564	8,000,284	635,802
Panama, Col.	11	5,500	550
Wilmington, N. C.	2,160	1,162,262	105,590
Yorktown, Va.	9,965	4,794,417	384,200

Total month ended June 30, 1886 112,670,917 \$11,765,350

Total month ended June 30, 1885 118,089 52,585,805 6,032,097

Total 10 months ended June 30, 1886 1,126,709,117 197,854,107

Total 10 months ended June 30, 1885 1,180,890,525 191,877,732

A COSTLY TRIAL.

Auditor Brown, of Iowa, Acquitted After Three Weeks Trial.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 13.—The entire day was spent in taking the final vote on the impeachment trial of Auditor Brown. There were thirty counts to the indictment and a call of the entire senate was called on each. The vote for conviction ranged from one to fifteen different counts.

Three times there were fifteen senators who voted guilty. They were on the articles charging Brown with refusing to give up his office when suspended by the governor and contriving to act as auditor and for his approval of Actuary Vail's charges for examining Iowa Insurance companies. Altogether, twenty-one different persons voted for conviction. Of these thirteen were republicans and eight democrats. There not being two-thirds of fifty senators voting guilty, Brown was declared acquitted and will probably be reinstated tomorrow. The trial has lasted eight weeks and cost thirty thousand dollars.

THE RUG WEAVERS.

They Stop Work in Philadelphia Mills, But Return Again.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Four hundred rug weavers, who have been on a strike at the rug and carpet manufacturing of John Bromby & Sons, at Front and York streets, returned to work this morning under protest. The strike was caused by the refusal of the firm to lay off the "learners" until Wednesday.

The weavers recently adopted a resolution that they would teach no more weavers prior to August 10. They asked that the manager be laid off until tomorrow in order that they might take action at their meeting tonight. The firm refused to grant them this time, and hence the strike. The grievance committee held a conference with the firm yesterday, and as a result the weavers returned this morning under protest.

England and Russia.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times, referring to Russia's action in closing the port of Batoum, says England must rely on her own strength and no longer put faith in Russia's engagements.

First District Convention.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—[Special.]—The first congressional district convention assemblies here tomorrow. Delegates are arriving, and a lively time is expected.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Continued from Third Column First Page.

item into the conference. The proposed reduction will probably be fixed at the rate of 25 or 30 per cent.

Senator Butler today submitted an amendment which he proposes to offer to the river and harbor appropriation bill to strike out all after the enacting clause of that bill and insert a provision appropriating \$10,000,000 to be expended by the secretary of war in continuing improvements on the principal rivers.

THE VETOED PENSIONS.

The Committee's Report to the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In the case of Mrs. Maria Hunter, widow of General Hunter, for whose relief the house passed a bill granting a pension of \$50 per month which was vetoed by the president, Chairman Watson, of the invalid pension committee, today presented a report to the house in which he sustains the veto.

He says the effect of the bill would be to give the claimant \$20 per month more than the sum allowed by the original law; that it is not alleged that the widow needs any increase and that the committee has barely tolerated the increase of pensions for the widows of officers. It is also true that the claimant's application for the legal rate of pension has been allowed by the pension office.

The minority report signed by the republican members of the committee, requests the passage of the bill over the veto, holding that it has been the invariable practice to pension at \$50 per month the widows of officers of the rank similar to that of General Hunter. The president has signed a number of such bills during this session, aside from the case of General Hancock's widow, and that there is no reason for not making an exception in this case.

The reports presented to the house by Representative Morrill, from the committee on invalid pensions, on the president's veto of the bill granting a pension to Joseph Komiser, recommended that the bill do pass notwithstanding the veto.

Report says that the files of the pension office, upon which the committee based its favorable report of the bill, was not sent to the president, through the carelessness of some clerk, so that he was under the impression that no application for pension had been filed, and several affidavits are attached to the report to show that Komiser is a real and honest man, while resisting a threatened attack on Cumberland, Md., being a member of a volunteer company. The report says that it has never been held as an impeachable act to pension that the claimant had not been regularly mustered into the service, the established requirement being that it must be shown that the party was wounded while rendering service in the defense of his country in a legitimate war, and under direction of the proper officer. Precedents are cited to support the allowance of the claim, and it is said: "All of these bills met the hearty approval of your committee, and it is recommended that the bill do pass."

The bill presented to the house for the purpose of granting pensions to persons who were wounded or injured while honestly defending the flag of the country, even though by some technicality their cases do not come within the scope of the general law. As one of the precedents, the report then touches upon the case of Catherine Waters, whose son was shot while serving in the regular army, and who was the wife of a Cumberland from attack, and for whose relief a bill was passed this session, and it is said: "The question presented to your committee, is not whether the case is a legitimate one, but whether, if it was, there would be no occasion for special enactment. But the point presented is, did this man meet the requirements of the law?"

In conclusion, committee expressed its belief that the bill should be passed, and that the proper papers, there would have been no occasion to make a report in the Komiser case.

MEAGHER'S SWORD.

Relics of the Irish Commander Sent Over to Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Galia steamer Nevada, which sailed today, carried the sword, two of the Irish brigade flags and other relics of the Irish Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, that have hung for over twenty years in Twenty-third street, the home of his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Meagher.

These relics, with Gallagher's life-size portrait of General Meagher, unveiled at Chickering hall on the evening of the Irish-American union, were placed in charge of James Bryce Keller to be presented to the Young Ireland society of General Meagher's native city, Waterford. Mr. Keller was accompanied to the steamer by deputations.

TWO COUNTIES MORE.

WORTH GOES FOR GORDON AND BALDWIN FOR BACON.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 13.—[Special.]—Bacon delegates were chosen here today. The Gordon men live in the country. Their crops are ruined by the recent rains, and they can't afford to vote for a man already elected without a vote. The Bacon men live in town, and they lose only five minutes in voting for Bacon. Had every precinct been open, Gordon would have carried the county. The Gordon men claim a great victory under the circumstances.

After endorsing H. H. Bunt for congress the meeting proceeded to a ballot, lasting four hours. The government was defeated by a vote of 100 to 90. The following committee was appointed to attend the convention: F. B. McArthur, F. B. McArthur, C. B. McArthur, W. F. Fenn, Wm. Caraker, L. Covington, L. H. Compton.

Judge Stewart in Campbell.

Judge John D. Stewart, of Griffin, passed through the city last night on his way to Fairburn, where he will talk to the people of Campbell county for the purpose of securing votes for the judge. The judge is in good spirits, and says that his outlook is bright. He says that he will make no effort to carry this county, but will leave it to Hammond and Mynatt.

Gordon Carries Worth.

ISABELLA, Ga., July 13.—[Special.]—The Worth county democratic today selected Gordon delegates to the State convention.

Hon. H. G. Turner was endorsed for congress.

The gubernatorial vote.

Following is the vote of the counties that have so far acted:

County.	Gordon.	Bacon.
Vote previously recorded	214	76
Worth county	2	2
Total vote to date	216	78
Uninstructed, Chatham, 6; for Jones, Burke; 6; contested, Barrow 4—total 16.		
Yet to be heard from	310	40
Convention's total vote.	526	80

The following delegates, if elected, will support the Hon. N. J. Hammond for congress, at the convention to be held in Atlanta on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, 1886:

T. P. WESTMORELAND, JOHN H. ELLSWORTH, JOHN E. GOODWIN, JOHN S. BARNES, FRANK M. POTTS, E. W. MARTIN, JACK J. SPALDING, C. J. HANCOCK, J. M. MCGUIRE, SEABORN JONES, P. F. CLARKE, JACOB HAAS.

til 20th

"Red Lion" Elixir for colic and cramps.

"Red Lion" Elixir is 25c, 50c and \$1 a bottle.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Mailed free on receipt of 3c trial bottle free to Pittsburg. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## A SHOWER OF LIZARDS.

It Occurred Just Where Hank Moore Saw a Drove of Little Elephants Once.

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 13.—Judge Belden, Major Smith and Colonel Sykes came into town last evening, with a big story about a storm in which it rained lizards which they had passed through a few evenings before on the Laramie plains. They had been over the divide to the Kellogg ranch, and on returning were overtaken by a furious gale, which presently brought rain. For about an hour it poured in torrents, and then, just at dark, they felt something solid striking them occasionally. At length the Colonel, who was sitting on the back seat, reached down into the wagon box and pulled out a "water dog" about six inches long. This convinced the tourists that an extraordinary storm was in progress, and to some extent prepared them for what was to follow.

"Little by little," said the judge, "the bombardment increased, until lizards and toads were thicker than flies. We turned up our coats and pulled down our hats, but it did no good. They'd strike us in the face in the lap, on the back and all over and the horses became wild with terror. We lost our way and the major got out to look at the ground, but jumped back in the wagon as he caught a unearthly yell, saying it was knee deep with lizards. By this time it had stopped raining, and we came to the conclusion, after mature reflection, that the area of the storm could not be large, and that, if we moved straight ahead in almost any direction, we would soon be out of it. Acting on this determination, we started up again, and in the course of half an hour we struck hard ground. We camped near there, and when daylight came we were back a ways and examined the lizards. There were millions of them, the great majority of them being dead. The result of their fall; but there were plenty of live ones, and the way they were crawling around was a caution."

Some one having asked what theory they had advanced in explanation of this strange visitation, the major said that there was a lake on the summit of the steep mountain that was full of lizards, and he had no doubt that the wind, which was very high, had scooped out that body of water with all its contents and dumped them on the Laramie plains. He had known of a similar case in Kansas once. A cyclone had followed the line of a river and scooped it out so clear for a distance of nine miles that farmers living thirty miles from the stream found fish, turtles and frogs in their front door yards, and believed they had rained down. The Colonel said he had brought a few of the lizards in to show the court, but he had not time to do so. He pointed the wagon box in vain he was forced to apologize by saying they had probably come to life and crawled away.

Captain Howard, the assessor, who had been a patient listener, shook his head and said: "Old Hank Moore was the only man I ever knew who could get 'em, and be kind of pleasant and social with 'em. He never made a fuss, got excited, and never got scared. He'd be walking along the sidewalk and all of a sudden he would see a little baby elephant ahead of him, and would run along and try to climb on his back. Then when he'd hit him up and he'd get all over it, an hour later he would get out in the corner and tell you confidently that he had a drink, but that he couldn't swallow it unless you took that alligator off the bar. I've seen Hank go out in the street lots of times to avoid stepping on a toad that he thought he saw. But he was always happy and good natured about it. He could see more elephants in a minute than any man you ever knew, and sometimes when they were particularly thick he would get up a dance with them. He was a pleasant man to have around. When you got the lizards he would always get them right, and nobody was any the worse for it."

"One day he came in from the Laramie plains with a long story about seeing a drove of elephants out there. I didn't know him so well then as I did afterward, and he was so quiet about it that I believed him, and just for the fun of the thing I drove out there with him. After he had gone a few miles he made large and the start up slow because he didn't want to hurt them."

"Hurt what?" says I.

"The little elephants," said he.

"Then I looked at him, and he jumped out of the buggy and began to chase one of them. Pretty soon I got tired, and I began to chase him. He ran I had it there for about two hours, but I ran him down at last and got him into the wagon. Then he wanted me to take one of them home with me, and just to please him I pretended to put one into the wagon. He patted the imaginary elephant and was very contented with it until we got most to Laramie, and then it vanished. To his great sorrow. Strange things happen on the Laramie plains, gentlemen."

After all hands had partaken of the landlady's lunch, the judge, major and colonel, I don't mind telling you that Hank Moore's drove of elephants was seen in the same place that the lizards were, but there was something rather extraordinary about the way he led 'em. I'm afraid you're mixing a little too much."

THE NEWS IN CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 13.—[Special.]—Pleas Scales, colored, was shot this morning at 2 o'clock while returning from a drunken dance in company with a white woman by two negroes, who were supposed to have been from Georgia. The negro is fatally wounded. His murderers have not been captured.

George O'Neill, of Charleston, Tenn., while attempting to board a moving freight train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, near this city tonight, was thrown on the track and instantly killed, five cars passing over his body.

The Marietta chair works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the south, have removed their headquarters and warehouses to this city. Nine carloads of chairs arrived today.

A Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels constipated after using.

Expelling the Jesuits.

LIMA, Peru, July 13.—At a public meeting held in the public square at Callao on Sunday afternoon, it was resolved to petition the government to take immediate steps for the expulsion of Jesuits from Peru.

Addressed by the Governor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 13.—[Special.]—Hon. Thomas S. Bay, democratic candidate for governor, spoke to a large crowd here today.

Funeral Notice.

DALY.—The friends and acquaintances of Thomas M. Daly, J. H. Daly, and Mrs. Kate Daly and family, are invited to attend the funeral of the latter, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception this, Wednesday, evening at 4 o'clock.

DAMBURG LINIMENT.

The Best External Application Known.

CURES LUMBAGO. CURES WRY NECK. CURES HEADACHE. CURES LAME BACK. CURES NEURALGIA. CURES TOOTHACHE. CURES RHEUMATISM. CURES SORE THROAT. CURES SPRAINS AND SWELLINGS.

Sold by HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall Street.

Five tris

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated. It is the highest quality of low test short weight standard of phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Amusements.

**Y. M. L. A.**  
**Tallah Falls.**  
GRAND EXCURSION.  
Young Men's Library Association.  
SATURDAY, JULY 24, '86.

Fare, round trip, \$1.50, returning same day.  
Fare, round trip, \$2.00, returning Monday, July 26th.  
Hotel fare for persons remaining over \$1.00 per day.

This is the last excursion to Tallulah of the season.

Parties forming into groups of six can secure special cars, into which no other person will be admitted. If you want a special car for your party apply to Martin F. Ammons, chairman entertainment committee, telephone No. 68, or to J. H. Alexander, treasurer, telephone No. 379, Atlanta, or address Howard Van Epps, president Y. M. L. A., 140 Peachtree Street, N. E.

Parties can be formed in Marietta, Griffin, Decatur, Covington and other points, and secure special cars on application.

Refreshments will be furnished on the train at reasonable cost. Dinner at hotel, 50 cents.

Don't miss this opportunity. Unlimited fun. Come one and all and help the library.

TO THE  
**Grand Army Republic**  
**ENCAMPMENT!**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
VIA.  
**GEORGIA PACIFIC RY.**  
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**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,**  
THE GREAT  
**DOUBLE DAILY EXPRESS ROUTE**  
Choice of Three Routes!

Route 1, via Birmingham and New Orleans.  
Route 2, via Birmingham and Shreveport.  
Route 3, via Birmingham and St. Louis.  
Tickets will be placed on sale July 8, and must be used prior to August 1, 1886.

—RATES—

From Atlanta, Ga.	To	Rate
Atlanta, Ga.	Birmingham, Ala.	\$6.75
Atlanta, Ga.	New Orleans, La.	\$6.50
Atlanta, Ga.	St. Louis, Mo.</	











